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Thus the silica is quite explained, as well as a part of the iron, of which last another part, as also the manganese, may arise from a little dust which lies in irregular particles with the infusoria among the confervæ. I have treated more circumstantially, before the Academy of Sciences, of the meteoric paper of 1686, which I found to be similar to this in composition.

XXXIX.—*Contributions towards a Flora of Van Diemen's Land; from collections sent by R. W. Lawrence and Ronald Gunn, Esqrs., to Sir W. J. Hooker.* By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S.

(A sequel to Sir W. J. Hooker's Paper; Journal of Botany, p. 258.)

[With a Plate.]

FUNGI.

1. *Lentinus villosus*, Kl. in Linn. Found also in Mauritius.
2. *Favolus pusillus*, Fr., Linn. vol. v. p. 511. tab. xi. fig. 2. *var. pallidus*, Nob. Minute, not $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch broad. Pileus horizontal, reniform, smooth, of a tough fleshy substance, brittle when dry, ochraceous, furnished with a short lateral cylindrical stem of the same colour as the pileus. Hymenium pale. Alveoli at length elongated, flexuous; gills vein-like; their edges pruinose.

On bark. This pretty fungus accords exactly with that brought by Beyrich from Brazil, except in being paler in every part. Montagne refers to the same species *Boletus papulatus*, Bertero, MSS. n. 1680, gathered in Juan Fernandez, May, 1830, but I am inclined to think that it is quite distinct and may therefore bear the name of *Favolus papulatus*, Kl., in Hook. Herb. The alveoli, as Montagne remarks, are rounder; they are besides 4—6-sided, and much more distinct. The whole plant when fresh is apparently white and of a softer texture. In the dry state it is minutely pruinose. It may be thus characterized:—

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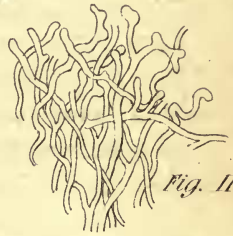
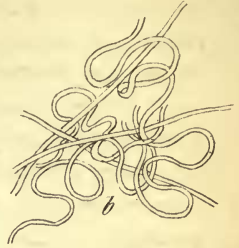


Fig. II.

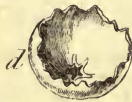


Fig. III.

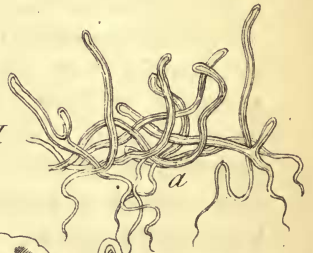




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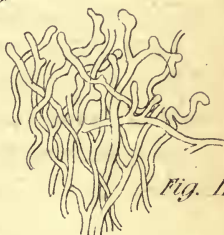
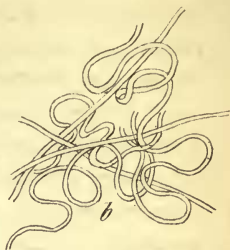


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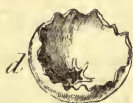


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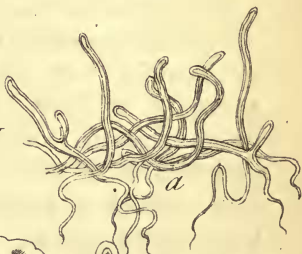




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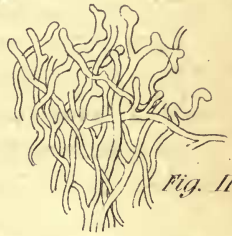
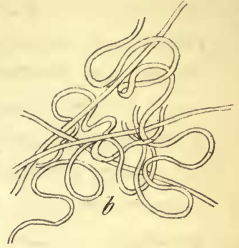


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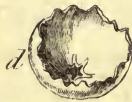


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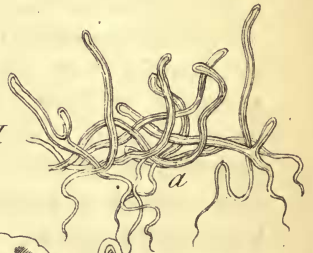




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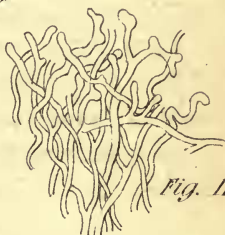
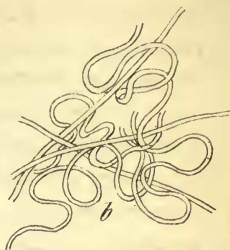


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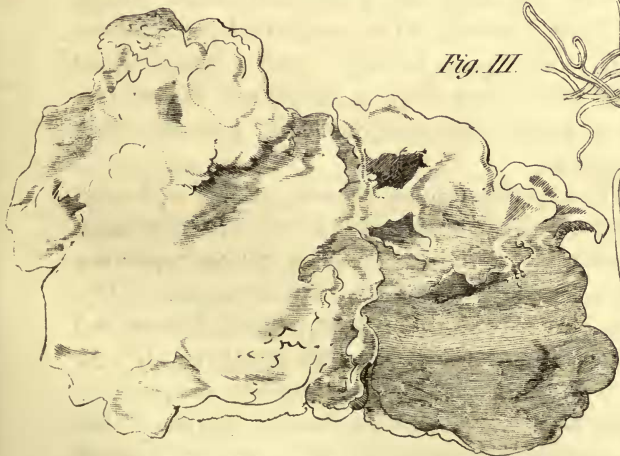
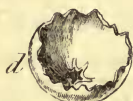
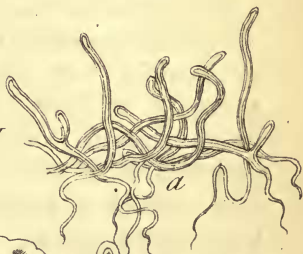


Fig. III











Gregarious, minute, dirty white, pruinose. Pileus membranaceous, reniform; stem distinct, lateral; alveoli roundish 4—6-sided.

3. *Polyporus (Favolus) vesparius*, n. s. Pileus 2—3½ inches across, 1—1½ broad, 1½ inch high, stemless, subungulate, sometimes imbricated, smooth or slightly scabrous, wood-coloured, slightly zoned towards the margin; flesh browner, corky but soft. Pores very large, $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, 5—6-sided, of the same colour as the pileus.

On bark, Mr. Gunn.

β. corticosus. This variety appears at first sight very distinct, but amongst the specimens sent is one which unites the two forms. The pileus is grey, obliquely unguate, rugose and cracked, and resembles the bark so much that it would scarcely be discerned did not the hymenium project beyond the margin.

4. *Polyporus (Mesopus) rudis*, n. s. Stem $\frac{1}{2}$ —2½ inches high, nearly central, rooting into the wood, even, brown, covered with coffee-coloured bloom, shining when rubbed. Pileus 3½—4½ inches broad, convex, not at all depressed in the centre, orbicular, brown like the stem, and covered with coffee-coloured bloom or very minutely velvety, rugged, wrinkled as if from the contraction of the flesh; margin obtuse. Pores brown, nearly orbicular, middle-sized. Substance light, pale, soft and spongy.

On rotten wood, Mr. Gunn. Its nearest ally is probably *P. rugosus*, which has however extremely minute pores.

5. *P. lucidus*, Fr.

6. *P. frondosus*, Fr. The specimens are not in a good state, but they are apparently referable to this species.

7. *P. sulphureus*, Fr. Mr. Gunn.

8. *P. velutinus*, Fr. Thicker than the usual state, but according with specimens from Mougeot.

9. *P. (Ap. Coriacei) radiato-rugosus*, n. s. Densely imbricated. Pilei 2½ inches across, horizontal, rather thin, at length smooth, radiato-rugose, dirty white or grey. Flesh white, fibroso-coriaceous, but rather brittle. Tubes longer than the flesh, middle-sized, white within, irregular; orifice often jagged. Resembling some states of *P. versicolor*, but certainly distinct.

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11. *P. cinnabarrinus*, Fr. Mr. Gunn.

12. *P. (Ap. Bienn.) lilacino-gilvus*, n. s. Subimbricated, suberoso-coriaceous, horizontal, thin. Pilei 3 inches broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, rugged with raised subfibrous lines, more or less zoned towards the margin, reddish grey tinged with lilac especially towards the margin, which is thin and acute; older parts tinged with brown. Hymenium lilac-grey; pores of the same colour within, middle-sized, irregular, very shallow towards the margin, which is without pores. Flesh lilac-grey, spongy, about equal to the length of the tubes.

On charred wood, Mr. Gunn. Allied to *Pol. gilvus*.

13. *P. australis*, Fr. Mr. Gunn.

14. *P. igniarius*, Fr. Besides the more common form there is one frosted with a ferruginous bloom; and a very distinct variety sent by Mr. Lawrence, which occurs also in Mauritius. This may be distinguished as a variety under the name of *P. igniarius var. scaber*. Pileus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, stemless, unguulate, dark brown, here and there tinged with red, cracking in age into coarse scale-like scabrous plates. Hymenium hollowed out or convex; pores minute, round. Heavy; flesh not very hard.

15. *P. (Ap. Bienn.) rubiginosus*, n. s. Horizontal, hard, stemless, rather thin, zoned, rugose, minutely velvety, especially when young, ferruginous. The older parts acquire a brown tinge, and the margin is occasionally reddish-grey. Substance ferruginous. Hymenium uneven, ferruginous; pores minute, round.

On charred wood. Nearly allied to *Pol. Ribis*.

16. *P. (Resup.) orbicularis*, n. s. Exactly orbicular, 3 inches in diameter; $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick in the centre, dark brown, margin barren, membranaceous, covered with strigose pubescence. Hymenium confined to the centre, very much cracked when dry; pores shallow, with three or four partitions minute sinuated, orifice toothed, dissepiments very thin.

On living bark, Mr. Gunn. A very remarkable species with the habit of a lichen representing in the resupinate division *Polypori* allied to *P. vulpinus*. On examination of the hymenium under a high magnifier, the pores are found to be stra-

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16. *P. (Resup.) orbicularis*, n. s. Exactly orbicular, 3 inches in diameter; $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick in the centre, dark brown, margin barren, membranaceous, covered with strigose pubescence. Hymenium confined to the centre, very much cracked when dry; pores shallow, with three or four partitions minute sinuated, orifice toothed, dissepiments very thin.

On living bark, Mr. Gunn. A very remarkable species with the habit of a lichen representing in the resupinate division *Polypori* allied to *P. vulpinus*. On examination of the hymenium under a high magnifier, the pores are found to be stra-

10. *P. sanguineus*, Fr.

11. *P. cinnabarrinus*, Fr. Mr. Gunn.

12. *P. (Ap. Bienn.) lilacino-gilvus*, n. s. Subimbricated, suberoso-coriaceous, horizontal, thin. Pilei 3 inches broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, rugged with raised subfibrous lines, more or less zoned towards the margin, reddish grey tinged with lilac especially towards the margin, which is thin and acute; older parts tinged with brown. Hymenium lilac-grey; pores of the same colour within, middle-sized, irregular, very shallow towards the margin, which is without pores. Flesh lilac-grey, spongy, about equal to the length of the tubes.

On charred wood, Mr. Gunn. Allied to *Pol. gilvus*.

13. *P. australis*, Fr. Mr. Gunn.

14. *P. igniarius*, Fr. Besides the more common form there is one frosted with a ferruginous bloom; and a very distinct variety sent by Mr. Lawrence, which occurs also in Mauritius. This may be distinguished as a variety under the name of *P. igniarius var. scaber*. Pileus $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, stemless, unguulate, dark brown, here and there tinged with red, cracking in age into coarse scale-like scabrous plates. Hymenium hollowed out or convex; pores minute, round. Heavy; flesh not very hard.

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tose, indicating the growth is interrupted, though probably the fungus is annual.

17. *P. (Resup.) latus*, n. s. Resupinate but with the margin here and there free; 8 inches across, following all the inequalities of the matrix. Above obscurely zoned dingy-brown pruinoso-velvety; flesh of the same colour as the pileus, with a slight ferruginous tinge, suberoso-coriaceous. Hymenium wood-coloured, even; pores round, regular; dissepiments thin.

On branches, Mr. Gunn. A very distinct species, perhaps better placed near *P. sanguineus*, amongst *Api Biennes*. The colour is peculiar, like that of the flocci of *Lycoperdon pyriforme*.

18. *P. (Resupinati) dædaleoides*, n. s. Altogether resupinate, 3—4 inches across; suborbicular, flesh very thin tan-coloured of a close cottony texture. Hymenium wood-coloured, pores large, rather deep, round, angular, $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch broad, pale within; dissepiments thin, at length splitting, in consequence of which some portions of the hymenium put on the appearance of a *Dædalea*.

On charred wood. The pores are large, otherwise it might be supposed to be a resupinate state of *P. velutinus*.

19. *Thelephora rubiginosa*, Fr.

20. *Thel. hirsuta*, Fr.

21. *Thel. lobata*, Kze. in Linn.

22. *Exidia Auricula Jude*, Fr.

23. *Sphæria concentrica*, Bolt.

24. *Mitremyces fuscus*, n. s. Deep brown. Simple or cæspitose. Calyptra hemispherical, pale red-brown within, margin denticulate. Peridium thick, horny, granulato-squamose above, supported below by the anastomosing, subcylindric cartilaginous processes of the stem-like mycelium; teeth 4—6, lined and bordered with bright vermillion, sometimes partially frosted with yellow meal. Internal peridium white. Sporidia forming a solid ball, broadly oval, dirty white.

Epping forest, Van Diemen's Land, in gravelly shady places, Mr. Lawrence. Greatly resembling *Mitremyces lutescens*, but the colour, which reminds us of *Peziza melastoma*; is altogether different, and the peridium thicker and more horny.

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